

Abstract

A computer-based system (4') for dynamic assignment of carrier frequencies to computerized access points (AP1, AP2, APn) of a wireless local area network (7), a so-called WLAN, is connected to the access points (AP1, AP2, APn) via a communication connection (6). Present operational values, such as the present number of associated users as well as the present number of received faulty and errorless data packets, are captured from the access points (AP1, AP2, APn) via the communication connection (6) by autonomous agent modules (AM1, AM2, AMn) of the computer-based system (4'). In the computer-based system (4'), individual weighting factors for the access points (AP1, AP2, APn) are calculated, based on the captured operational values. Access point data about the access points (AP1, AP2, APn), which include present carrier frequencies and weighting factors, are stored in the computer-based system (4'). Based on the stored access point data, optimal carrier frequencies, or respectively radio frequency channels, are determined in the computer-based system (4') to reduce instances of interference between the access points (AP1, AP2, APn), and are set in the access points (AP1, AP2, APn) via the communication connection (6). Optimal carrier frequencies, or respectively radio frequency channels, can thus be determined and set in the access points (AP1, AP2, APn) without resources of the local mobile radio network (7) having to be used for this purpose and without changes having to be made at the access points (AP1, AP2, APn).

(Figure 2)